

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 11, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Madison, through,	12:30 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oshkosh and way,	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.

From Madison.

We have no report of proceedings in the legislature. It was supposed, yesterday, that the Governor's message would be delivered to-day at 11 o'clock.

Speaker of the Assembly.

The speaker of the assembly, Dr. Beardsley, was formerly a resident of this county, and is well known to many of our citizens as a practicing physician in Johnston. He came to this county in 1846, and in 1855 he removed to Prescott, Pierce Co., where he entered into mercantile business, and for some years past has been a leading business man, dealing largely in general merchandise, grain &c.

The Madison Journal says of him:

In politics he has been an active democrat, but last summer cordially endorsed the Union movement, and was subsequently elected to the legislature from a strong republican district. By his election as speaker, the assembly has secured an able presiding officer, and the northwest received that recognition which its rapidly growing importance entitles it.

The brief and appropriate remarks of Mr. Beardsley on taking the chair will be found in their place in the assembly proceedings. Though inexperienced in actual parliamentary duties, he gives evidence of possessing the right qualities for the position, and will, we have no doubt, prove a prompt, able, impartial and courteous presiding officer.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. Campbell has been appointed to this office. The Madison Patriot says: "We understand that he owes his appointment as assistant clerk, to the exertions of nine Union democrats, who in the caucus of republican senators, insisted if they voted for Mr. Warren for chief clerk, that Mr. Campbell should be appointed assistant, and after a strong contest of nearly three hours, they gained their point."

CAMP RULES.—Capt. Foster, the senior officer at the camp in Racine, has issued the following order:

"General Order, No. 28.—No citizen will be allowed to pass the line of the camp, unless they have a general pass or are accompanied by a commissioned officer belonging to the post.—Dated Jan. 6th, 1862."

The Advocate says this order became necessary in consequence of persons violating the rules of the camp by taking liquor to the soldiers, a practice full of evil serious trouble.

Another regulation allows but five company passes to be issued at a time and those only granting four hours absence. Guard duty is again fully resumed and a better state of discipline regarded. All the officers and most of the men will hail this change with satisfaction.

J. T. Case, Esq., is making for Capt. Foster a new kind of rifle cannon, carrying a new kind of projectile, which it is believed, by those who have seen the model, will be a great improvement over the old guns now used.

ROBBERY.—The auction store of J. D. Chambers, in Myers' block, was entered last night by a vast multitude and between \$200 and \$300 of fine jewelry and watches taken. He will close the balance to-morrow, at auction, commencing at 10 A. M.

FOR SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, call on

Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

THE PAPER WHICH Mrs. Baxley, the female spy arrested at Baltimore, endeavored to swallow was a commission from Jeff. Davis to a Dr. Septimus Brown, of Baltimore, also passes and directions for him to run the federal blockade.

Webb & Lee have the latest styles of JEWELRY.

Call on Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

THE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.—The following is the vote by which Hon. J. W. Beardsley was elected speaker:

Messrs. Adams, Arnold, Baunister, Barnes, Barron, Bates, Benn, Bowman, Boyce, Brandon, O. Brown, Campbell, Chandler, Combs, Crosby, Dockstader, Dutcher, Field, Gurnsey, Hale, Hammond, W. S. Hanson, S. Hanson, Howard, Hubbard, Johnson, Jensen, Leonard, McDill, Matts, Miller, Mills, Moore, Newick, Nichols, E. Palmer, Pope, Reed, Roundsville, Itask, Sanderson, Starks, Stevens, Stoddard, Stutz, Taylor, O. B. Thomas, Thompson, Trip, Upham, Vivian, Webb, Williams, (49) voted for J. W. Beardsley.

Messrs. Albert, Barr, Bassett, Boyd, G. W. Brown, Butler, Cabell, Canon, Coles, Elliot, Ellis, Enger, Gage, Gifford, Green, Gregory, Griffin, Hamilton, Hatcher, Hoeftinger, Hogan, Hoppock, Jennings, Kirchoff, Latham, McCollum, McLean, Mayer, Mayer, Platto, Rand, Rogan, Sater, Sanborn, Semman, Schlitz, Shumway, Slamm, Stowell, H. S. Thomas, J. E. Thomas, Vanderpool, Wadsworth, Watrous, (44) voted for H. L. Palmer.

Mr. Beardsley voted for Mr. Starks, and Mr. Palmer for Mr. Boyd.

For Chief Clerk, Mr. Dean received 51 votes, and Mr. Armstrong 44.

Plated TEA SETS, Castors, Cakes, Baskets, Forks and Spoons, at

Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

THE COTTON SEED AGENT.—The agent sent by our government to Port Royal to collect cotton seed for distribution in the southern part of Illinois is Mr. Edward L. Pierce, a lawyer of Boston, who while serving as a private in a three months' Massachusetts regiment at Fortress Monroe, was placed, by Gen. Butler, in charge of the contrabands there. Of his experience with the negroes it will be remembered that he wrote an interesting account in the Atlantic Monthly. He will also have some authority from the government to regulate the condition and treatment of the South Carolina freed slaves. Mr. Pierce, some years ago, was for a time a resident of Chicago. No better selection could have been made for important objects in view.

The bluish of true modesty is like the soul of a rose in the heart of a lily.

FRIDAY DREAMING.

BY CORA MAY.

A cosy nook in the warmest corner of a pleasant room, a well-filled work basket upon one side; a baby's crib upon the other, with a dear little golden brown head nestled among its soft pillows, a glowing fire, plants in the window, pictures on the wall—just it is a pleasant scene?

True, it is a very pleasant furnished room. The lounge is not too nice for children to tumble upon, or the furniture "far-fetched and dear-bought," yet it has a snug, home look about it, rarely found in magnificent parlors or gilded saloons.

Without, the beautiful snow is falling softly, silently covering up the brown earth. I watch the delicate crystals floating down from the dim, dull sky, until a sad dreamy feeling creeps down into my heart, and fancy takes me far away from my cosy nook, my own happy fireside and home comforts, and bids me think of those less favored.

The soldiers—God bless them!—they had happy firesides of their own, with wife and little ones about them; or they were, perhaps, the "eldest born and best beloved" of fond parents, who sent them out with tears and blessings to fight our battles for us. Now they have only a tent to shield them from the storm, and their far-away homes are desolate and lonely without them.

And this beautiful snow beating against my window—that is only a thing of joy and beauty to me, drifts through crack and crevice of many a home where crouch shivering forms, thinly clad; some, old and weary of the struggle with poverty, the ceaseless conflict and battle of a cheerless life, and little children shiver over scant fires, and hold up their little hands for bread when there is none to give them. Oh! it is well that we can sometimes forget how much suffering and misery there is in the world, else every cup of joy would be changed to bitterness, and life be made wretched indeed. But let us see to it that we do all in our power to relieve the wants of the destitute, to unplug the hearts of those less favored than ourselves, and then the blessing will be upon us of Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

WEST POINT OFFICERS.—We find in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune a strong confirmation of our opinion of the feeling of many of the West Point graduates. This correspondence says: "The joint committee of the two houses, appointed to investigate the conduct of the war, are reaching some facts which are alarming, if not unexpected. A surgeon testified to-day, in answer to the proper interrogatories, that a regular army officer—that is, a West Pointer now in command of volunteers—had remarked to him, with considerable emphasis, that he would like to turn his artillery on congress before inflicting any harm on Jeff. Davis. When asked what was the name of the officer, the surgeon refused to answer, remarking that he had been the guest of said officer, and it would be unfair to make that particular one the scapegoat for his class—the same feeling, and the same expression of feeling, being common among the regular West Point officers throughout his division!"

FOR PINK WATCHES call on

Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

THE FORMER DAYS.—The degeneracy of the times, especially in the matter of honesty and integrity in public affairs, is sadly marked. A gentleman in middle life furnishes to one of the papers the following incident of his boyish days:

Having occasion to write, he thought to supply himself with a sheet of letter paper from the desk of his grandfather, who at one time had an office under the general government.

"What are you doing there?" said the old gentleman.

"Getting a sheet of paper, sir."

"Put it back, sir, put it back; that paper belongs to the government of the United States."

His exceedingly old fashioned desk, sounds in these days of wholesale speculation, fraud, robbery and plunder! I well may sigh for the return of Auld Lang Syne.

If you want the best TEAS in the market at the lowest prices, go to

Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

A SOLUTION OF THE COTTON QUESTION.

A London paper says:

"One of the most plausible suggestions yet made for the settlement of the cotton difficulty is to impose a high differential duty upon all American cotton, to endure for three years. That would be, in fact, a guaranty to the Indian exporter against a sudden return of low prices, and would most unquestionably exempt us from dependence on America. Already the Indian cotton market is in commotion, and there is the strongest reason to believe that the supply this year will reach Sir Charles Wood's estimate of a million bales. The shippers, once secured against a sudden return to ruinous prices, would be able to double that quantity and to place Lancashire once more at ease. By the end of the three years the Indian railways will be complete, the Godavari canal will be in full work, and India ready to compete on equal terms with the south."

FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, call on

Webb & Lee, at the old stand.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JANUARY 10, 1862.

WHEAT—white winter 65¢; good to extra milling spring 62¢; shipping grades 65¢.

CORN—good request at 16¢; 50 lbs. the bushel, and 14¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—dull at 12¢ per bushel.

RYE—In good request at 22¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 25¢ choice; 15¢ per 60 lbs. for common.

TIMOTHY—In fair demand at 1,12¢ and 87¢ per 40 lbs.

WHEAT—new 125¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10¢; 12¢ for choice roll.

EGGS—scarce at 10¢ per dozen.

WOOL—in good demand at 32¢ for fair to choice clip.

DRESSED HOGS—\$2.50 per 100, for heavy to extra heavy, at 2,25¢ and 1,10¢.

HIDES—Green, to 75¢; Dry, 75¢.

FLOUR—Spring at retail 2,25¢ per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 66¢; chickens, 65¢.

SHEEP—Wool at 60¢ per 100 each.

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR

For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the People of

Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

McKey & Bro's

MAMMOTH STORE

FULLY COMPLETED

and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

We have now completed our new addition, making our store decidedly the largest business establishment west of New York City, and 44 feet by 160, five stories high, with a full basement. And in order to fill the same, we found it necessary in the early part of the season, to purchase ten times our usual amount of goods, and to sell them at a great advance on cost. We have now in stock, at our different establishments, over

\$250,000 Worth of Merchandise!

Every single dollar's worth of which was purchased before the advance, and in order to give our patrons a general benefit, we sell, for the

Next 20 Days, All at Retail Only,

the following goods at the prices mentioned, namely: Our entire stock of perfectly

FAST COLORED PRINTS

at 10 cents per yard. Let the people bear in mind that Prints have advanced in price 50 per cent; still we have concluded to close out the amount of our retail stock of Prints, being the best and best in the market, at

10 Cents per Yard.

We have now on hand

10 Cases Madder Color Prints

suitable for bedding, which we will sell, for the next 20 days, at 10 cents per yard, worth this day in Chicago 10 cents per yard, and in the retail price of prints in many cities of this state to-day.

5,000 Chenille Scarfs

at 12½ cents each

Just received, five cases of plain, solid color

DE LAINES!

which we offer, for the next 20 days, at prices even lower than prices, namely: 12 yards for \$1. Just imagine, 10 cents per yard, which is the retail price of prints in many cities of this state to-day.

Eight Pence per Yard for Delaines.

3,000 pieces fancy figured Delaines, nice small patterns of the very best printing, which we offer for the next 20 days, at one shilling per yard, or eight yards for \$1, the same price as in the retail price of prints in many cities of this state to-day.

We would not neglect to the following: our entire stock of splendid

Manchester and Pacific Delaines,

sold to-day in New York City at 25 cents, we now offer, for the next 20 days, at 1 shilling 6 pence per yard, or 10 yards for \$1, which is the retail price of prints in many cities of this state to-day.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is well filled with a select stock of

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Trimmings, &c., and presents great inducements to customers.

We call particular attention to our

Dress Goods Department.

Having purchased in the early part of December 5,000 pieces of different styles of Dress Goods, at the great closing auction sale of the season, from Williams, Knight & Trumbull, William Topping & Co., Withering & Mount, Hartley & Co., Hudson, Jones & Co., and Lockwood Brothers, whose no goods are sold but by the case, direct from the importers. And having purchased exclusively for cash, enables us to-day to offer to our customers some

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS

as cheap as a common Delaine, and in many cases as low as the present retail prices. For instance, we now offer 100 pieces splendid French, 3½ yard wide at 2 shillings per yard, equal to a first class Delaine, at the most modern designs, and sold by us in the early part of the season at 60 cents per yard. We now offer, for the next 20 days, 100 pieces of double width 18½ yard, sold by us last month at 40 cents per yard, now only 34 cents. All our

Mohair, Poplins, French Merinos, Plain Repps

and many other styles at an equal reduction. Our stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

is now much larger than at any time previous this season, and in order to close them out we offer the entire stock at a

GREAT REDUCTION,

from 20 to 40 per cent from last week's prices.

We have recently fitted up a spacious

Carpet Room

the entire length of our store, and filled it to its utmost capacity with a splendid stock of

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

purchased before the great advance on Woolens and Cottons.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING

is large and varied, and also comprises Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Buffalo Robes, Fur, &c., all purchased previously to the great advance—yet, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock, we now offer it at a Great Reduction.

Garments Made and Cut to Order.

Hoop Skirts!

We call the particular attention of the ladies to our unequalled stock of Hoop Skirts, comprising the Belle Trill, Four Cord Diamond Skirts which we now offer at

FOUR CENTS PER ROW.

Also, the new Wire Top Skirts with sealed tabs and patent fastenings, which we had made to order in New York City, and are warranted very

Get Out of Shape.

Also a large assortment of these much worn Balmoral Skirts, and very cheap.

IN CONCLUSION,

we beg leave to assure our customers that we will continue to do business upon the principle which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, and our store, such widespread reputation. Make no purchases until you have paid a visit to our establishment, where you will find a greater variety, larger stock and

CHEAPER GOODS

than any other store in this part of the world. Persons living at a distance, in the purchase of the small amount of goods, can make sufficient to pay the expense by coming to our store to trade, as from 25 to 50 per cent.

CAN BE SAVED

by purchasing at our house, in comparison to prices paid at country stores.

McKey & Bro.,

People's Cheap Store, East Side

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SHEEP.

P. B.—Bear in mind that ours is the only Dry Goods Store on the East Side.

Furs! Furs! Furs!!!

Our entire stock of Furs at a great Reduction. A set of

MOUNTAIN MARTIN FURS at \$400.

Janesville, January 10, 1862. JAS. W.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since commencement in this city, (a trade which far exceeds our most sanguine expectations,) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which are sure to give satisfaction; and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,

and which we are determined to maintain during our whole business career.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain French, all colors, Ottoman Repps, Silk Poplins, double width Broches, black and white check Valenciennes, Cordonnas, Coburgs, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DE LAINES,

of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

In this department we have always been able to boast of the best selection in town and have added all the

Different Styles Lately Manufactured,

thereby enabling us to offer the

HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS

to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls

are cheaper than ever before offered in this city, being the importation of Thier Brothers & Co. and purchased at auction about one half their actual value.

We have on hand an elegant variety of

FURS!

consisting of Fitch, French, Cooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH,

and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower

than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. Our Furs are entirely new and warranted free from moths.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate our stock.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.

We feel gratified for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuation.

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Jenkins & Dewey's New Block.

NEW GOODS!

WHEELOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

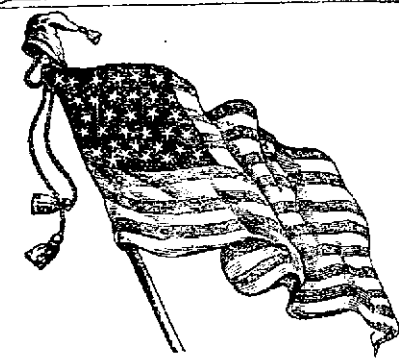
CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Hostile Canadian Sentiment.

Some weeks since we alluded to the ill-natured and unjust remarks of several of the Canadian newspapers, which had a great deal of fault to find with the north for endeavoring to suppress the rebellion in this country, but not a word of censure for the slaveholders who have rebelled without reason, and who have prosecuted a relentless war without even a good pretext that any wrong or injustice has been exercised towards them.

Among these papers we mentioned the Milwaukee Chronicle, whose comments upon our national affairs were particularly unreasonable and offensive, and it now seeks to justify itself by replying in part to what we then said.

We confess our surprise was great when we saw with what favor the cause of the rebels was advocated in Canada. Conscious of the most friendly sentiments existing on the part of our citizens towards the people of Canada; knowing that we of the northwest, and we believe the country generally, had in every way possible, endeavored to cultivate feelings of good will towards them, we naturally felt indignant at the course pursued, deeming it ungrateful and unjust. Since then we have seen this feeling of enmity growing stronger against us in Canada, until we must conclude that, at least those who have the direction of affairs there, are entirely hostile to us. We must accept this as a fact, and deal with it accordingly.

In case there should be a war between this country and England, Canada will not be regarded as having any friendship for us, and there will be no hesitation on our part in treating them as enemies. Do these foolish people know the fate that would overtake them in that case? Canada would be the seat of war, and if they desire to know what that is, let them look at Virginia and Missouri. It is almost as destructive to have a friendly army occupy a country, as an enemy; and we cannot doubt that when the contest between us and England should end, the prosperity, wealth and a great portion of the population of the Canadian provinces would be destroyed. Is it sensible for Canadians to urge on such a catastrophe, by heated partisanship for England in her support of our slaveholders, who desire independence not for the sake of establishing free institutions, but that their government's corner stone may be based upon slavery, as Mr. Stephens their pretended vice president has declared?

It is strange to us that the majority of the people of Canada should take to their bosoms such a conspiracy against the rights of man and free government, as that which they are supporting in the south, but it is true, however inconsistent it may appear. We can account for it in no other way than that they consider themselves as an appendage of England, and that they have no thought above echoing the sentiments of their patron and protector. We can have little sympathy with such an unmanly spirit, and we therefore shall regard them as occupying their chosen position, as enemies to us, because England tells them to be so, and not because it is right to take that stand, nor for their interest.

Looking to the interest of Canada, we see that their territory is so insulated that they can never prosper, except in connection with the prosperity of the United States. This is demonstrated even now, by the considerable disturbance of their trade on account of the very rebellion in this country which they uphold and support. But unfortunately for them, when the rebellion is ended their prosperity will not return. We have a reciprocity treaty with them which has eured to their benefit, giving them free trade with us, making them our equals in participating in the benefits of our great thoroughfares and markets. In two years that treaty will expire by its own limitation. It will not be renewed. The great wheat and corn producing states of the north-west will oppose the continuance of the arrangement which brings Canadian products into competition with us. It has never been for our interest, but we have borne with it without a murmur, out of our regard for the people of Canada, whom we considered our friends. But in our darkest hour of trouble they have aided our enemies and exulted in our misfortunes. This will be remembered in the future, and there will be no more reciprocity of trade with them. Let them prepare to return to their old days of restricted commerce, poverty and a downward progress. Their great lines of railroads, built to compete for the trade of the west, will become ruins, and their cities and towns, which have grown up on a reciprocal commerce, will languish and die.

MORE VILLAINY.—It is reported that one of the two supply pipes of the steam sloop Pensacola was plugged last spring by a yard employee in the rebel service. Had the other pipe been served in the same way a boiler explosion must have ensued. The discovery was made only last week.

Signs of a Coming Conflict.

Our intelligent and well-informed Washington correspondent does not anticipate that the army around the Federal capital will retire into winter quarters without first making some decisive demonstration against the forces of this monstrous rebellion. We learn, indeed, on what we deem good authority, that a forward movement would have been made on or about the 25th of last month but for the illness which befell the general commanding. And we know that in quarters where correct judgments on such matters are apt to be formed, the belief prevails, that so soon as General McClellan is thoroughly recovered, he will, at the head of his large army, commence that advance for which it must be confessed the country has waited with, upon the whole, very commendable patience. The general's friends only fear that he may assume that responsibility before his strength is adequately recruited. In what direction the army of the Union will march, we presume but few know. A plausible suggestion is made by some of our contemporaries, which is to the effect that General Burnside's expedition will go up the Rappahannock, and that the main army will cooperate with it by marching down the Virginia side of the Potomac, silencing on its way the batteries of the rebels that have too long commanded the river.

Our Washington correspondent further intimates that round about the federal capital everything appears to be in readiness for a decisive movement, and that the different divisions of the army, so far from anticipating going into winter quarters, expect daily orders to move forward against the enemy. In fact, tho' the expectations of the people in this respect have been again and again disappointed, unavoidably, doubtless, we feel a moral certainty that a culmination of Gen. McClellan's military preparations is near at hand. We speak now of what may be called the main army, or that around Washington. It has manifestly been held in hand only to co-operate the more efficiently with the successful demonstrations made and about to be made at other points than Centerville and Manassas.

These flank operations have been making steady progress, and the rebels have been hindered from preventing them by the continued presence of the main army near their strongest position—the key, in fact, to the line of rebellion, which it would be fatal for them to abandon.

The tactics of our young military chieftain are soon about to tell disastrously upon the rebels. While Johnston and Beauregard are thus detained at Manassas by the presence of the large army at Washington, other formidable expeditions are preparing at Port Royal, and at Annapolis; and all the divisions of the army, those in Missouri and Kentucky as well, are very evidently converging towards some common movement. We think it safe to prophesy that in a very few days the Virginia side of the Potomac will be in our possession, and the rebel army at Manassas be compelled to fight at disadvantage or hastily abandon its position. —*New York Commercial Advertiser*, 2d.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
The discovery of treasonable correspondence with rebels, alluded to in previous dispatches, has been carefully investigated. The rumors in reference to it had in the estimation of the public, and pointed to a member of the family of General Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States Army. This morning it was currently reported that General Thomas and his family were under arrest. Upon proceeding to verify the report your correspondent found him attending as usual to the duties of his office, and only indignant at the imputation of disloyalty to any one connected with him. It is now presumed that this absurd story of the implication and arrest of General Thomas was maliciously put in circulation by parties anxious to injure him.

An investigation of the facts instituted this morning shows that the lady originated by holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, is the daughter of a neighbor of Gen. Thomas, and not a member of his family or in any way connected with him. This is only one of the several discoveries made within the last few days, in which females occupying high social positions are implicated as the correspondents who are in the habit of furnishing important information to the enemy. Consequently there has been a very great abridgment of the privileges heretofore accorded to the sex.

A SCENE AMONG THE NEW YORK BANKERS.—A New York letter, dated Friday, says:

"The bank meeting last evening adjourned without coming to any satisfactory conclusion, though there was a tacit agreement that a special committee should go to Washington to confer with Mr. Chase. The proceedings were interrupted by a visit to the outside public, but it is a fact that, towards the close of the meeting, there was great excitement, and much personality indulged by some of the leading men present. James Gallatin, Esq., of the National Bank, and John A. Stevens, Esq., of the Bank of Commerce, are said to have been particularly conspicuous in this respect. The occasion of this unpleasant incident was a severe onslaught on the alleged general extravagance of the United States government, by Mr. Gallatin. Mr. Stevens defended the government, and declared that the banks would stand by it, 'sink or swim live or die,' to the last. This declaration was received with loud cheers, creating such a state of feeling that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Tilton, was compelled to adjourn the meeting *sine die*. These sayings and doings have been the fruitful theme of conversation and remark in financial circles all day."

Not long ago, complaints were loud against the tyranny of our government toward the impecunious Mr. Faulkner. He was a poor man, doing nothing, tending nothing but loyalty, and his arrest could only be regarded as an unqualified outrage. Hear the innocent man talk now:

"On the occasion of the reception of Mr. Faulkner, in Richmond, a few days since, he said: 'He was not a free man. It devolved upon the confederate government to say whether he should be, or not. [Voices—'You shall be!'] Whether he should be compelled to go back to imprisonment or whether he should go free, and make himself the cause of liberty—or, as Mr. Seward expressed it, to be a 'reason.' He had pledged his life to the cause of the south, and was now here to seek an opportunity for its fulfillment."

SCARCITY OF PAPER IN THE SOUTH.—The Memphis Appeal is printed on a half sheet of very dingy paper, with the following explanation:

"Our circulation has become so large, and paper so difficult to obtain, that we are forced to temporarily suspend the use of the Edition of the Appeal to fill increased demands. This is a half sheet, and contains all the reading matter in our regular daily issue, including new advertisements."

IS THE ICE STRONG ENOUGH?—Persons who have lately been through Platte county, Missouri, say that every slave, as soon as he learns the stranger is from Kansas, asks the question: "Is the ice strong enough to cross on?" —*St. Louis Democrat*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

[SYNOPSIS.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

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To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.

Col. Sam'l Colt died to-day, at 9 o'clock, of an acute attack upon the brain. His disease was rather sudden, though not wholly unexpected. He had been ill for several days.

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Intelligence, known to be reliable and true, has just been received here from Johnston City, to the effect that part of Johnston's regiment was at Holden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where government wagons were burned and had fired the houses of most of the prominent rebels engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Major Hough's command. The house of the notorious Ward Cockrell, Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, Methodist class leader in the same church, had been fired, together with the houses of rebels of lesser note. The rebels in Warrenton are reported to be in a high state of excitement, consequent upon a near approach of Johnston's army. Well know they have committed all sorts of outrages on the quiet and peaceful Union citizens of that county, and if justice be meted to them their houses will be burnt. Ward Cockrell has gone to Price's camp with three hundred men.

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[Special despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—Owing to a dense fog prevailing here the expedition southward has been delayed. A portion of the force, however, has been despatched to the starting point, weather permitting the remaining portion will get under way to-morrow. Cairo presented an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

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The Markets.

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Flour receipts 1,620 bbls. Market still rules very firm. Sales 11,000 bbls—5.50a 5.55 super western, 5.55a5.59 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts, none. Market very firm, but supply offering is light. Sales 16,000 bu—1.45 amber Michigan.

COAL IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Times says in the course of a long article on coal:

"From the figures which we have carefully collected, we find that the amount brought into Chicago last fall, including hard and soft coals, was a hundred and forty thousand tons. This includes Illinois coal, which amounts to 15,000 tons; hard coal from Eastern Pennsylvania, 25,000 tons; and soft coals from Ohio and Pennsylvania, 100,000 tons. Taking an average of \$5.75 per ton for eastern coals, and \$3.75 for Illinois coal, we have the sum of \$775,000 which the people of Chicago pay for their coal this winter. We may safely add to this 25,000 cords of wood, which at \$6 per cord, amounts to \$150,000, making an aggregate of \$925,000—the outlay for fuel during the cold season. Next year it will doubtless reach a million and a quarter."

HOW THEY DO IT.—The south is fighting us without our money. To New York city the south owes \$159,800,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,600,000; to Boston, \$7,600,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000. The entire indebtedness to these four cities is \$211,000,000, and it is estimated that there is about ninety millions more due to the rest of the loyal cities and the states of the north, making a total of three hundred millions, of which more than one-tenth is due to the city of New York.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR CHICAGO.

The Chicago Times of Thursday, says:

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday morning upon the Illinois Central railroad, a short distance from Hyde Park station, and between that place and the reform school. The Cincinnati express train, due here at 7:20 a. m., ran into the rear end of the Hyde Park train of the Illinois Central railroad, about ten minutes before eight o'clock, as the latter was just getting under headway from Kenwood station, nearly six miles from the city. Both trains were bound for the city, and the Cincinnati express was coming west. The Hyde Park train left Woodlawn three minutes behind time, and on arriving at Kenwood Station, the first station this side of Hyde Park, backed on a side-track and attached three cars of wood. The train was then about eighteen minutes late, and was just starting when the Cincinnati train overtook it, and before either train could be stopped, the collision took place.

The Hyde Park train consisted of one passenger coach and one baggage car, drawn by one of the Illinois Central locomotives. The passenger car was torn into fragments by the locomotive of the other train, resulting in the instant death of one of the passengers, Judge William T. Barron, of this city, and severe injuries to several others. It seems, from all that can be learned, that the Cincinnati express was running at a high rate of speed, and, in passing around a curve, came suddenly upon the Hyde Park train. The engineer, upon seeing the unexpected danger, reversed his engine, and blew the alarm. Judge Barron, who was upon the Hyde Park train, and who was talking with another gentleman, heard the whistle of the other locomotive, and rushed to the rear door in hopes of springing from the platform before the trains met. His attempt was in vain. The moment he opened the door of the car, the engine struck the platform, and his dead body was mingled with the crashing wood-work. Several others were considerably wounded or bruised, while some escaped without a single scratch by jumping from the train at the moment of the fatal alarm.

The death of Judge Barron is a mournful occurrence. His head was entirely severed from the body, and thrown a distance from the track, while his body was carried along with the crashing portions of the car. Both his arms were broken, and his body was terribly mangled. At the time the whistle of the other train blew he was sitting by the side of another gentleman. The latter, on hearing the alarm, leaped out of the car and escaped unhurt. Almost at the same moment he struck the ground, the head of his companion came rushing through the air and fell upon the snow in a high state of excitement. The gentleman, and was attended to as they when he was caught between the cars, and thus met a fearful death. The deceased for the past four years has filled the post of judge of the county court, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was comparatively a young man, between thirty and forty years of age, and was universally esteemed by all who had dealings with him. He leaves no family to mourn his loss.

Special despatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
A party, consisting of Vice President Hamlin, representatives Duell of New York, Trowbridge of Michigan, Cols. Robinson, Beale and Filibroun of the army, and others, on Friday proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and on Saturday to Harper's Ferry. At Frederick they were joined by Major General Banks and staff, together with a large party of ladies, including Mrs. Gen. Banks. The party proceeded without accident to Harper's Ferry, and after spending some time in that locality returned to Frederick in the evening, where they were entertained in a handsome manner by Gen. Banks.

Speeches were made at several places by Vice President Hamlin and others, and the party were loudly cheered at every stopping place.

At Harper's Ferry a salute was fired by Major Tindall, in command of the Union forces, which brought out from their hiding places the rebel pickets on the Virginia side, who appeared at several points. The party returned to Washington at noon yesterday.

NO FORTIFICATIONS AT WINDSOR. C. W. James Douglass, mayor of Windsor, C. W., publishes a card in the *Detroit Free Press*, denying that fortifications are being built there. He says:

"There are no fortifications of any kind under process of erection at Windsor, nor, as far as I am aware, is there any present intention of erecting any. Neither has Sir E. W. Williams, or any other military officer, been on this frontier since the war on the Union commenced in April last. No engineers of any kind have been at Windsor or Sandwich, laying out fortifications, batteries, or anything else."

What the reporter took for embankments or fortifications, is simply a street, 40 feet wide, laid out and graded all round a small public park, which is on the site of the old barracks grounds, bought by the town of Windsor from the government four years ago. This was done, and sidewalks made round it last summer, under the superintendence of William Scott, esq., one of our town councillors, and chairman of the board of public works.

HOW THE OTTO RIVER IS GUARDED.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle states that the government officers have so systematized the work of blockading the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contraband goods to enter the river. Mr. David Heaton has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and Mr. Wm. P. Mellon from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along the entire length of the river there are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from the custom house granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on each package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the surveyor, with his seal of office, date &c.; otherwise they are detained.

THOSE FISH.—We have acquired some information respecting the presence of the fish in the water-pipes, which will be of interest to the public, inasmuch as it affords not the slightest hope of relief from the nuisance as it now exists. The supply pipe which is laid in the bottom of the lake has been found to be so clogged with fish, that one so fine that the smallest fish could pass through. The consequence was that they flattened themselves against it, and pertinaciously declined either to be drawn through or to allow the water to pass. The alternative was between fish and water, or nothing at all, and the screen was raised, when thousands of cart-loads of the small fish passed in, and have continued that pleasant amusement ever since. The number that gather around the mouth of the pipe exceed belief. The water is black with them, and they can be scooped up by the barrel-full. There is no way at present to remedy the evil. It can be done in future by extending the supply pipe into deep water—a measure which should have been resorted to long ago, for the purpose of obtaining clear water. As it now is, we have muddy water when the wind blows, and dead fish when it is calm—two horrors of a dilemma which are difficult of choice. —*Chicago Times*.

Legislative.

IN SENATE.—But little was done in this body to-day beyond completing its organization. J. H. Warren, Esq., was elected chief clerk.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the senate, so far as we have been able to learn:

Chief Clerk—John H. Warren, of Green. Assistant Clerk—E. D. Campbell, of La Crosse.

James Randall, of La Crosse, Frank W. Stewart, of Sauk, and F. W. Castor, of Green Lake, will be enrolling, enrolling and transcribing clerks, but their positions have not yet been definitely fixed.

Sergeant-at-arms—Bloom U. Caswell, of Dane.

Assistant sergeant-at-arms—J. L. Wilder, of Winnebago.

Post Master—H. W. Brown, of Milwaukee.

Assistant P. M.—D. H. Paleifer, of Columbia.

Door Keeper—C. S. Lesure and J. C. Chandler.

Messengers—Albert Dexter, —Sholes. Lieut. Gov. Messenger—Bollivar Verhas.

Fremont—C. Beller, and J. Crowley.

The great question of whether chaplains should be employed, was settled with less than the usual difficulty. The senate is now ready to go to work in earnest.

Assembly.—The assembly was promptly organized this morning, by the election of Hon. J. W. Beardsley, of Pierce county, as speaker; John S. Dean, of La Fayette, as chief clerk; and A. A. Huntington, of Columbia, as sergeant-at-arms. Hon. E. W. Young, of Sauk, is assistant clerk; J. G. Alden, of Rock, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and A. A. Bennett, of Grant, post-master.

The Iowa contest case was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to investigate the subject and report to-morrow morning. —*Madison Journal* of yesterday.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Patton Mills at Mendota, Ill., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$45,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ult., contains an account of a fire which mysteriously originated in the attic of a dwelling house situated in the immediate vicinity of the arsenal. The latter building was filled with powder and munitions of war, and had it taken fire, an explosion would have followed, sufficiently powerful to destroy the public buildings on Jackson Square and the residences around. The powder was removed and the fire extinguished.

From the English papers we learn that Miss Martineau sympathized John Bright for his American sympathies, in a letter addressed to him.

CHAIN BLOCKADE.—The chain stretched across the river by the rebels at Columbus, Kentucky, is controlled by a steam engine on the Kentucky shore, which tightens or loosens it at pleasure. To the bottom of the chain is attached three large torpedoes intended to explode on concussion with the wheel of a boat. All of the rebels vessels, are below the chain; the latter vessel being light draught, can pass over it, and consequently remains above to reconnoitre.

SMART GIRL.—A girl broke out of jail in Kenosha last Thursday night, and stealing the hat, pants, vest and coat of the jailor, dressed up in them and left for Milwaukee, where she was arrested on Sunday morning by officers Kennedy and Weber, and taken back to Kenosha by the chief. She was dressed in male attire when arrested, and said she liked the change, and meant to adopt it. She was found at a house in Chestnut street, second ward.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.—The extremely conciliatory proclamation of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of South Carolina, has not induced a single one of the owners of property on the islands to return and accept his protection.

We would like a trial of Jim Lane's system in that "hospitable" region, and see the difference in the effects.

The Richmond Dispatch berates "the scoundrels who are sucking out the life blood of the nation ruled by Jeff. Davis," and doubts "if any age of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining statements, which has led to the establishment of offices in this city where they go and have their claims shaved and cashed."

The Richmond papers abound in advertisements of "Substitutes Wanted," by soldiers in camp or in the field.

Many ingenious devices are resorted to by mercenary men to convey whisky into the camps across the Potomac. The Washington Republican says that on Friday last a wagon loaded with barn manure was crossing Chain bridge, when the guard, in prosecuting his usual examination, thrust his bayonet upon something in the interior of the load, which upon examination, was found to be a cask of whisky, together with a large quantity of empty bottles, intended probably to bottle off the contents of the cask for greater convenience in retailing it in the camps. The party in charge of the team said the load of manure and its contents belonged to a quartermaster, whose name he declined to reveal until compelled to do so.

DIED FROM ANGER.—One of the secessionists upon whom the \$10,000 tax is to be levied in Missouri, Colonel John Thompson Grimsley, an old and wealthy resident of St. Louis, whose sympathy with the rebels was notorious. He was greatly excited when the paper was handed him, and used very violent language. His agitation probably hastened an apoplectic fit, which proved fatal before he could be conveyed home from his place of business. He had amassed the most of his wealth in doing work for the government, and was the inventor of the well-known "Grimsley saddle," which has long been in use in our cavalry services.

He had many honorable positions in military and state governments, and was a liberal, public-spirited citizen, though he was reported to have belonged to the band of John A. Murrell, the great western freebooter, in youth, before he settled in St. Louis.

ANY APPLICATION NOW?—In Parton's life of Jackson occurs this remark about the early disasters of the war of 1812:

"Besides, is it not the fate of all nations (excepting the French) to lose the first campaign, lose a fine army or two, squander some millions of money, throw away some thousands of lives, tarnish the old honors, and lessen the ancient prestige, all for the sake of sparing the feelings of certain generals, who have proved their unfitness to command to-day, by having distinguished themselves in a war twenty years ago? Every war develops its own hero."

FROM CHINA.—The formal evacuation of the city of Canton by the allied forces of France and England took place on the 21st of October, after an occupation of four years. The ceremonies on the occasion were conducted with much form, and a joint proclamation, in anticipation of the event, was issued by the Viceroy and the Tartar General, reasonable for its courteous terms in regard to foreigners, and the occupation had led the Chinese to entertain much respect for. The evacuation took place before the completion of the payment of the indemnity demanded by the allies,—a fact which caused great gratification among the Chinese. The civil war in the United States was having a depressing effect upon American shipping interests in China; but, notwithstanding this fact, American enterprise was opening up a new field of trade in the country watered by the Yangtze river, upon which arrangements were being made to run steamers similar to those used upon our western rivers. J. A. Burlingame, our new minister to China, has arrived, and entered upon his duties.

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.—The vacancy in the senate caused by the death of Gov. Bingham, has been filled by the election of Hon. James M. Howard, a leading member of the Detroit bar, a gentleman of large abilities and an accomplished scholar. He was a leading spirit in the whig party, and represented it in congress in 1840. He has also been a member of the state legislature, twice attorney general of the state, and has occupied in every respect a commanding position. He is a clear thinker, an earnest worker, and has strong convictions on the anti-slavery question, with powers as a speaker that will constitute him a valuable accession to the senate.

MARRIED.
In Lima, on the 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Walker, Mr. THOMAS MOORE, of New York, and Miss MIRIAM GORDY, of Lima. In Union, December 31st, 1861, by Rev. P. P. Auger, Mr. WAYLAND F. LITTLE and Miss CYNTHIA E. BLACKMAN, both of Union.

DIED.
On the 9th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, MARIE, daughter of M. F. & Elizabeth McKee of this city, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at her residence, by Rev. Mr. Boers at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

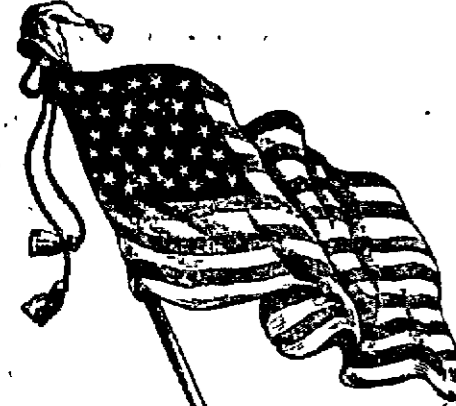
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE. Proposals will be received for the undersigned until Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the store of Lawrence & Atwood, for medical and surgical attendance, medicines included, in and for the city of Janesville for the county poor, for one year, from date.

ALLEN HOLMES, J. L. ATWOOD, Sup't Poor. J. A. W. ROOT.

A Lot of Bills Lost.
A lot of unpaid bills made out by me against many of my late customers are lost. No more day. The question of value is not necessary to be decided now, but if the holder will return them to me, he will be liberally rewarded. If he chooses, I will extract all the teeth in his mouth, in the most skillful manner. J. F. PENDLETON, Janesville, January 7th, 1862. J. A. W. ROOT.

Land For Sale.
J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 46 acres on section 31, in the town of Harmony, at a low figure. J. A. W. ROOT.

\$1,000 Saved By Using
THIS Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breaks the foe but fails before us!

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Hostile Canadian Sentiment.

Some weeks since we alluded to the ill-natured and unjust remarks of several of the Canadian newspapers, which had a great deal of fault to find with the north for endeavoring to suppress the rebellion in this country, but not a word of censure for the slaveholders who have rebelled without reason, and who have prosecuted a relentless war without even a good pretext that any wrong or injustice has been exercised towards them.

Among these papers we mentioned the Milwaukee Chronicle, whose comments upon our national affairs were particularly unreasonable and offensive, and it now seeks to justify itself by replying in part to what we then said.

We confess our surprise was great when we saw with what favor the cause of the rebels was advocated in Canada. Conscious of the most friendly sentiments existing on the part of our citizens towards the people of Canada; knowing that we of the northwest, and we believe the country generally, had in every way possible, endeavored to cultivate feelings of good will towards them, we naturally felt indignant at the course pursued, deeming it ungrateful and unjust. Since then we have seen this feeling of animosity growing stronger against us in Canada, until we must conclude that, at least those who have the direction of affairs there, are entirely hostile to us. We must accept this as a fact, and deal with it accordingly.

In case there should be a war between this country and England, Canada will not be regarded as having any friendship for us, and there will be no hesitation on our part in treating them as enemies. Do these foolish people know the fate that would overtake them in that case? Canada would be the seat of war, and if they desire to know what that is, let them look at Virginia and Missouri. It is almost as destructive to have a friendly army occupy a country, as an enemy; and we cannot doubt that when the contest between us and England should end, the prosperity, wealth and a great portion of the population of the Canadian provinces would be destroyed. Is it sensible for Canadians to urge on such a catastrophe, by heated partisanship for England in her support of our slaveholders, who desire independence not for the sake of establishing free institutions, but that their government's corner stone may be based upon slavery, as Mr. Stephens their pretended vice president has declared?

It is strange to us that the majority of the people of Canada should take to their bosoms such a conspiracy against the rights of man and free government, as that which they are supporting in the south, but it is true, however inconsistent it may appear. We can account for it in no other way than that they consider themselves as an appendage of England, and that they have no thought above echoing the sentiments of their patron and protector. We can have little sympathy with such an unmanly spirit, and we therefore shall regard them as occupying their chosen position, as enemies to us, because England tells them to be so, and not because it is right to take that stand, nor for their interest.

Looking to the interest of Canada, we see that their territory is so insulated that they can never prosper, except in connection with the prosperity of the United States. This is demonstrated even now, by the considerable disurbance of their trade on account of the very rebellion in this country which they uphold and support. But unfortunately for them, when the rebellion is ended their prosperity will not return. We have a reciprocity treaty with them which has ensured to their benefit, giving them free trade with us, making them our equals in participating in the benefits of our great thoroughfares and markets. In two years that treaty will expire by its own limitation. It will not be renewed. The great wheat and corn producing states of the north-west will oppose the continuance of the arrangement which brings Canadian products into competition with us. It has never been for our interest, but we have borne it without a murmur, out of our regard for the people of Canada, whom we considered our friends. But in our darkest hour of trouble they have aided our enemies and exulted in our misfortunes. This will be remembered in the future, and there will be no more reciprocity of trade with them. Let them prepare to return to their old days of restricted commerce, poverty and a downward progress. Their great lines of railroads, built to compute for the trade of the west, will become ruins, and their cities and towns, which have grown up on a reciprocal commerce, will languish and die.

More YILLAINRY.—It is reported that one of the two supply pipes of the steam sloop Pensacola was plugged last spring by a yard employee in the rebel service. Had the other pipe been served in the same way a boiler explosion must have ensued. The discovery was made only last week.

Last Night's Report.

[SYNOPSIS.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. An attempt was made last night to blow up the Mansion House, at Alexandria, formerly a hotel but now a hospital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse extending from there to a stable. It had been ignited, but was fortunately discovered by the guards. Were it not for this watchfulness several hundred lives would have been lost.

W. S. Smith, son of the banker, was arrested to day charged with communicating with the rebels. It is considered the most important arrest since the rebellion. The committee on judiciary came to the conclusion of six to one against the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

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Last Night's Report.

[SYNOPSIS.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. An attempt was made last night to blow up the Mansion House, at Alexandria, formerly a hotel but now a hospital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse extending from there to a stable. It had been ignited, but was fortunately discovered by the guards. Were it not for this watchfulness several hundred lives would have been lost.

W. S. Smith, son of the banker, was arrested to day charged with communicating with the rebels. It is considered the most important arrest since the rebellion. The committee on judiciary came to the conclusion of six to one against the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9. About half of the Burnside expedition sailed for Hampton Roads this morning. The rest is expected to leave this afternoon.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 9. The rioters at Carleton Place kept down by the military. The town is in a state of siege. Business is suspended there and at Flavelle Grace. Both parties are largely reinforced. Hostilities will recommence when the military are withdrawn. The whole trouble is between the Protestants and Catholics.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10. Col. Sam'l Colt died to-day, at 9 o'clock, of an acute attack upon the brain. His disease was rather sudden, though not wholly unexpected. He had been ill for several days.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Jan. 10. Intelligence, known to be reliable and true, has just been received here from Johnson Co., to the effect that part of Johnson's regiment, under H. Holden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where government wagons were buried and had fired the houses of most of the prominent rebels engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Major Hough's command. The house of the notorious Ward Cockrell, Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, Methodist class leader in the same church, had been fired, together with the houses of rebels of lesser note. The rebels in Warrensburg are reported to be in a high state of excitement, consequent upon a near approach of Johnson, as they well know they have committed all sorts of outrages on the quiet and peaceful Union citizens of that county, and if justice be meted to them their houses will be burnt. Ward Cockrell has gone to Price's camp with three hundred men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The steamer Oriental from Port Royal 6th, arrived this A. M. She met the Atlantic going into Port Royal. Nothing special had occurred since the sailing of the Vanderbilt. Gen. Stevens still held possession of the main land, and was awaiting reinforcements. Two regiments had returned to Hilton Head.

[Special despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 10. Cairo, Jan. 9.—Owing to a dense fog prevailing here, a portion of the force, however, has been despatched to the starting point, weather permitting the remaining portion will get under way to-morrow. Cairo presented an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

Fifty hundred dollars worth of quinine was captured two days ago on the steamer Corcor.

A despatch from Cairo to-day says the fog has risen and the expedition will probably start to-day. Troops for transportation all on board the transports. The steamers and gunboats also ready to leave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted on the 6th instant, to the effect that the answer of the department to the resolution passed on the 2d day of the session is not responsive and satisfactory to the house, and requesting a further answer. The secretary has now to state that measures have been taken to assure the house is responsible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The United States Agricultural Society adopted a series of resolutions advocating agricultural education, and prepared a program list for a series of experiments on the cultivation of cotton in the middle and northern states; also of hemp and flax. The awards are to be made by the central agricultural societies of the states in which the competitors reside. Arrangements are also perfected for a national exhibition of native wines, to be held in this city in January next.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.

The Cairo correspondent of the Republican telegraphs that the great expedition is ready to start. Soldiers are landed on steamers and will leave as soon as the dense fog, which overhangs the river, is dispelled. The troops are in the highest spirits, and impatient to be off. The fleet will ascend Tennessee river some distance, but the final destination of the expedition is not known. A considerable body of cavalry will start at the same time from Bird's Point and proceed through Kentucky, joining the main army at the point of debarkation on the Tennessee river.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. Flour receipts 1,620 bbls. Market still rules very firm. Sales 11,000 bbls.—5,500 5,550 super western, 6,550 50 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts, none. Market very firm, but supply offering is light. Sales 10,000 bu—1,450 amber Michigan.

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A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday morning upon the Illinois Central railroad, a short distance from Hyde Park station, and between that place and the reform school. The Cincinnati express train, due at 7:20 a. m., was late in the morning, and the Hyde Park train of the Illinois Central railroad, about ten minutes before eight o'clock, as the latter was just getting under headway from Kenwood station, nearly six miles from the city. Both trains were bound for the city, and the Cincinnati express was somewhat out of time. The Hyde Park train left Woodlawn three minutes behind time, and on arriving at Kenwood Station, the first station this side of Hyde Park, backed on a side-track and attached three cars of wood. The train was then about eighteen minutes late, and was just starting when the Cincinnati train overtook it, and, before either train could be stopped, the collision took place.

The Hyde Park train consisted of one passenger coach and one baggage car, drawn by one of the Illinois Central locomotives. The passenger coach was torn into fragments by the locomotive of the other train, resulting in the instant death of one of the passengers, Judge William R. Barron, of this city, and severe injuries to several others. It seems, from all that can be learned, that the Cincinnati express was running at a high rate of speed, and, in passing around a curve, came suddenly upon the Hyde Park train. The engineer, upon seeing the unexpected danger, reversed his engine, and blew the alarm. Judge Barron, who was upon the Hyde Park train, and who was talking with another gentleman, heard the whistle of the other locomotive, and rushed to the rear door in hopes of springing from the platform before the trains met. His attempt was in vain. The moment he opened the door of the car, the engine struck the platform, and his dead body was mingled with the crashing wood-work. Several others were considerably wounded or bruised, while some escaped without a single scratch by jumping from the train at the moment of the first alarm.

The death of Judge Barron is a mournful occurrence. His head was entirely severed from the body, and thrown some distance from the track, while his body was carried along with the crashing portions of the car. Both his arms were broken, and his body was terribly mangled. At the time the whistle of the other train blew he was sitting by the side of another gentleman. The latter, on hearing the alarm, leaped out of the car and escaped unhurt. Almost at the same moment he struck the ground, the head of his companion came crashing through the air and fell upon the snow at his feet! Judge Barron followed the gentleman, and was attempting to escape when he was caught between the cars, and thus met a fearful death. The deceased for the past four years has filled the post of judge of the county court, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was comparatively a young man, between thirty and forty years of age, and was universally esteemed by all who had dealings with him. He leaves no family to mourn his loss.

[Special despatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. A party, consisting of Vice President Hamlin, representatives Duell of New York, Crowbridge of Michigan, Cole, Robinson, Beale and Fillmore of the army, and others, on Friday proceeded over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Harper's Ferry. At Frederick they were joined by Major General Banks and staff, together with a large party of ladies, including Mrs. Gen. Banks. The party proceeded without incident to Harper's Ferry, and after spending some time in the locality, returned to Frederick in the evening, where they were entertained in a handsome manner by Gen. Banks.

Speeches were made at several places by Vice President Hamlin and others, and the fog was loudly cheered at every stopping place.

At Harper's Ferry a salute was fired by Major Tindall, in command of the Union forces, which brought out from their hiding places the rebel pickets on the Virginia side, who appeared at several points. The party returned to Washington at noon yesterday.

NO FORTIFICATIONS AT WINDSOR, C. W.—James Douglass, mayor of Windsor, C. W., publishes a card in the Detroit Free Press, denying that fortifications are being built there. He says:

"There are no fortifications of any kind under process of erection at Windsor, nor, as far as I am aware, is there any present intention of erecting any. Neither has Sir F. W. Williams, or any other military officer, been on this frontier since the war on the Union commenced in April last. No engineers of any kind have been at Windsor or Sandwich, laying out fortifications, batteries, or anything else."

What the reporter looks for embankments or fortifications, is simply a street, 40 feet wide, in this city, where the city and public park, which are on the site of the old barracks grounds, bought by the town of Windsor from the government four years ago. This was done and sidewalks made round it last summer, under the superintendence of William Scott, esq., one of our town councillors, and chairman of the board of public works.

HOW THE OHIO RIVER IS GUARDED.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle states that the government officers have so systematized the work of guarding the Ohio river from Sandusky to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contraband goods to enter the rebel lines. Mr. David Henton has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and Mr. Wm. P. Mellon from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along the entire length of the river there are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from the custom house granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on each package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the surveyor, with his seal of office, date &c.; otherwise they are detained.

THOSE FISH.—We have acquired some information respecting the presence of the fish in the water-pipes, which will be of interest to the public, inasmuch as it affords the slightest hope of relief from the nuisance it now exists. The supply pipe which is laid in the bottom of the lake has been covered with three screens, the inside one so fine that the smallest fish could not pass through. The consequence was that they flattened themselves against it, and periculously declined either to be drawn through or to allow the water to pass. The alternative was between fish and water, or nothing at all, and the screen was raised, where thousands of car-loads of the small fry passed in, and have continued that pleasant amusement ever since. The number that gather around the mouth of the pipe exceed belief. The water is black with them, and they can be scooped up by the barrel-full. There is no way at present to remedy the evil. It can be done in future by extending the supply pipe into deep water—a measure which should have been resorted to long ago, for the purpose of obtaining clear water. As it now is, we have muddy water when the wind blows, and dead fish when it is calm—two horns of a dilemma which are difficult of choice.

CHICAGO TIMES.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the senate, so far as we have been able to learn:

Chief Clerk—John H. Warren, of Green. Assistant Clerk—E. D. Campbell, of La Crosse. James Randall, of La Crosse, Frank W. Stewart, of Sauk, and F. W. Castor, of Green Lake, will be engraving, enrolling and transcribing clerks, but their positions have not yet been definitely fixed. Sergeant-at-arms—Bloom U. Caswell, of Dane. Assistant sergeant-at-arms—J. L. Wilder, of Winnebago. Post Master—H. W. Brown, of Milwaukee. Assistant P. M.—D. H. Pulcifer, of Columbia. Door Keeper—C. S. Lesure and J. C. Chandler.

Messengers—Albert Dexter, —Sholes. Lieut. Gov. Messenger—Bollivar Verhas. Firemen—C. Beiler, and J. Crowley.

The great question of whether chaplains should be employed, was settled with less than the usual difficulty. The senate is now ready to go to work in earnest.

Assembly.—The assembly was promptly organized this morning, by the election of Hon. J. W. Boardley, of Pierce county, as speaker; John S. Dunn, of La Fayette, as chief clerk; and A. A. Huntington, of Columbia, as sergeant-at-arms. Hon. E. W. Young, of Sauk, is assistant clerk; J. G. Alden, of Rock, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and A. A. Bennett, of Grant, post-master.

The Iowa contested case was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to investigate the subject and report to-morrow morning.—Madison Journal of yesterday.

ALL SORTS OF PANAGRAPHS.

The Parison Mills at Mendota, Ill., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$45,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ult., contains an account of a fire which mysteriously originated in the attic of a dwelling house situated in the immediate vicinity of the arsenal. The latter building was filled with powder and munitions of war, and had it taken fire, an explosion would have followed, sufficiently powerful to destroy the public buildings on Jackson Square and the residences around. The powder was removed and the fire extinguished.

From the English papers we learn that Miss Martineau has assailed John Bright for his American sympathies, in a letter shrewish and foolish.

CHAIN BLOCKADE.—The chain stretched across the river by the rebels at Columbus, Kentucky, is controlled by a steam engine on the Kentucky shore, which tightens or loosens it at pleasure. To the bottom of the chain is attached three large torpedoes intended to explode on concussion with the wheel of a boat. All of the rebels vessels, with the exception of the Water Witch, are below the chain; the latter vessel being light draught, can pass over it, and consequently remains above to reconnoitre.

SMART GIRL.—A girl broke out of jail in Kenosha last Thursday night, and stealing the hat, pants, vest and coat of the jailor, dressed up in them and left for Milwaukee, where she was arrested on Sunday morning by officers Kennedy and Weber, and taken back to Kenosha by the chief. She was dressed in male attire when arrested, and said she liked the change, and meant to adopt it. She was found at a house in Chestnut street, second ward.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.—The extremely conciliatory proclamation of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of South Carolina, has not induced a single one of the owners of property on the islands to return and accept his protection.

We would like a trial of Jim Lane's system in that "hospitable" region, and see the difference in the effects.

The Richmond Dispatch berates "the vampires who are sucking out the life blood of the nation ruled by Jeff. Davis," and doubts "if any age of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining settlements, which has led to the establishment of offices in this city where the army and navy public park, which are on the site of the old barracks grounds, bought by the town of Windsor from the government four years ago. This was done and sidewalks made round it last summer, under the superintendence of William Scott, esq., one of our town councillors, and chairman of the board of public works."

Many ingenious devices are resorted to by mercenary men to convey whisky into the camps across the Potomac. The Washington Republican says that on Friday last a wagon loaded with barn manure was crossing Chain bridge, when the guard, in prosecuting his usual examination, thrust his bayonet upon something in the interior of the load, which upon examination, was found to be a cask of whisky, together with a large quantity of empty bottles, intended probably to bottle off the contents of the cask for greater convenience in retailing it in the camps. The party in charge of the team said the load of manure and its contents belonged to a quartermaster, whose name he declined to reveal until compelled to do so.

DIED FROM ANGER.—One of the secessionists upon whom the \$10,000 tax is to be levied in Missouri was Colonel Thornton Grimley, an old and wealthy resident of St. Louis, whose sympathy with the rebels was notorious. He was greatly excited when the paper was handed him, and used very violent language. His agitation probably hastened an apoplectic fit, which proved fatal before he could be conveyed home from his place of business. He had amassed the most of his wealth in doing work for the government, and was the inventor of the celebrated "Grimley's candy," which has long been in use in our cavalry service. He had held many honorable positions in the city and state governments, and was a liberal, public-spirited citizen, though he was reported to have belonged to the band of John A. Murrell, the great western freebooter, in youth, before he settled in St. Louis.

ANY APPLICATION NOW.—In Patton's life of Jackson occurs this remark about the early disasters of the war of 1812: Besides, it is not the fate of all nations (excepting the French) to lose the first campaign, lose a fine army or two, squander some millions of money, throw away some thousands of lives, tarnish the old honors, and lessen the ancient prestige, all for the sake of sparing the feelings of certain generals, who have proved their unfitness to command to-day, by having distinguished themselves in a war twenty years ago? Every war develops its own hero.

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.—The vacancy in the senate caused by the death of Gov. Bingham, has been filled by the election of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, a leading member of the Detroit bar, a gentleman of large abilities and an accomplished scholar. He was a leading spirit in the whig party, and represented it in congress in 1840. He has also been a member of the state legislature, twice attorney general of the state, and has occupied in every respect a commanding position. He is a clear thinker, an earnest worker, and has strong convictions on the anti-slavery question, with powers as a speaker that will constitute him a valuable accession to the senate.

MARRIED.

In Lima, on the 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Walker, Mr. THOMAS MONTGOMERY Whitehead, and Miss DEBORAH GODFREY, of Lima.

In Union, December 21st, 1861, by Rev. H. H. P. Auger, Mr. WAYLAND P. LITTLE and Miss CYNTHIA E. BLACKMAN, both of Union.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, MARIE daughter of P. F. & Elizabeth McKee of this city, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at their residence, by Rev. Mr. Beers at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. SIGNED. Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the store of Lawrence & Atwood, for medical and surgical attendance, including, in and for the city of Janesville for the county poor, for one year from date.

ALLEN HOLMES, VOLS. IN ATWOOD, Sup't Poor. A. W. HOOT.

A Lot of Bills Lost.

A PILE of unpaid bills made out by me against many of my late customers, and which I have decided now, but if the finder will return them to me, he shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble; or if he chooses, I will extract the cash in his hands in the most workmanlike manner. B. F. PENDLETON. Janesville, January 7th, 1862. Jd4d

Land For Sale.

J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 40 acres on section 31, in the town of Harmony, at a low figure. Jd4d

\$1,000 Saved By Using

THE WATER PROOF LEATHER PRESERVATIVE. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Many a Cold can be Prevented

BY using Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.